PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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-SUBSCRIPTION-

Ossh-Invariably in Advance.

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The paragraph in our last issue stat ing that not one of the members of the First North Carolina Regiment "was given a discharge" was of course incorrect. We intended to say that "not one was given a dishonorable discharge."

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, to whose great victory over the opponents of municipal ownership, we referred some weeks ago, announces himself a candidate for the Republican nomina tion for Governor of Ohio. We are inclined to think, however, that he, Lincoln like, is too near the great common people to command the support of the Republicans of Mark Hanna's State.

We notice that some of the cheap farm papers are publishing articles in defense of trusts. Better watch your farm literature. Some of the papers that seem so anxious to help the farmer make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before are making desperate efforts to get labor entirely in the power of monopoly. By support ing such papers you are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. And again and finally-watch.

public education is making most gratifying progress. On last Monday Albemarle voted to issue \$5,000 of bonds for graded school purposes Oa the same day Waynesville voted bonds for the establishment of a graded school. Asheville voted an increased graded school tax in order to provide school facilities for its growing population. Durham voted for school bonds to enable its school board to provide for children as its increased population demands. Washington by a large ma jority voted a tax to establish graded schools.

at the next session of the Georgia legis lature Representative Morris will introduce a bill relative to lynchings men by the sugar trust, and the sugar which, it seems to us will if passed, interests by Wall street, and the stock make such lawlessness utterly inex | brokers by the labor unions, and they cusable. Mr. Morris' bill provides for by the farmers, and the farmers, God the trial of the accused within five help them, by everybody. I am not days after this arrest and upon convic | throwing the dust of my library in tion the measure provides for public your faces, but if you heed the symp hanging five days after. A unique toms from bank and office, factory and Reviews for May devotes considerable provision of the act is that the testi | railroad headquarters and daily press, mony of the assailant's victim may be you have discovered that the very taken in private by a special commissioner in the presence of the accused beginning to be frightened at their while the trial is in progress.

Some very dark, mysterious things seem to have occurred during the ses sion of the last legislature. One of these, relating to the changing of the dates on the bills abolishing the Rail road Commission and establishing the alize it or not, our vision of freedom is burg, and New York. Dr. Snaw's new Corporation Commission, is espepecially mysterious, and some of the corporation in the interest of capital. papers-those that mention the matter at all-are hinting at "forgery." The question is, Who committed the "forgery," if there was such? Some of our Raleigh newspapers once made it a business to expose "incompetency" and "scandal" Why do they not dive have instead of it industry and homes into this matter

The American Steel Hoop and Cotton Tie Company completed its organiza tion last week. That this company is closely identified with the National Steel-plate and Tin Company is evi dent from the fact that seven of the directors of the latter company were elected directors of the former company. A little observation will con vince the most skeptical that while the various industries are forming pools and trusts the great money barons who rule them are preparing to get all these trusts together in one colossal co operative combine. If the people do not check these great combinations now, the time may come when noth ing short of a revolution will check them. This is no idle or unpremeditated statement. Already there is in this country many a combine whose pay roll is larger than that of the United States Government. When in 1893 the banks of the country wanted the Sherman silver law repealed they brought on a panic. But the banks in 1893 had but a small per cent. of the power possessed by the trusts in 1899 With thousands upon thousands of laborers dependent upon them for daily bread; with the manufacture of many of the necessaries of life solely in their hands; with unlimited wealth at their disposal; with banks and finan-Congress can stand the pressure that to endorse the old conservative of The jealousy of other cruisers—and larger he trusts can bring to bear upon it?

TWO HAVE DARED TO SPEAK; ONE HAS BEEN OUSTED, THE OTHER-?

Prof. John R. Commons has lost his position as Professor of Political Economy at Syracuse University. He had the courage to attack trusts and show up corporate greed

The statement was given out that he had resigned. The following dispatch seems to give the true reason:

"The stories that have appeared in relation to Prof. Commons' leaving the university have all been incorrect. The true reason of his leaving lies in the fact that he was forbidden to attack monopolies and trusts by Chancellor Day. This neither the professor nor the chancellor will deny, and while it is not public knowledge is absolutely true. The main reason for the chan cellor's action is without doubt due to the fact that the president of the board of trustees is John D. Archbold, of the Standard O I trust, and the presence on the board of others who are interested in other trusts."

Prof. Commons' fate, however, has not yet frightened Prof. Albion W Small into silence. Prof. Emall fills the chair of Political Economy in Chicago University. In a recent lecture he said :

"In this age of so called democracy we are getting into the thralls of the most relentless system of economic oligarchy that history has thus far recorded. That capital from which most of us, directly or indirectly, get our bread and butter is become the most undemocratic, inhuman and atheistic of all the heathen divinities. It breeds children but to devour the bodies of some, the souls of others and to put out the spiritual eyesight of the rest. The socialistic indictments of our civ ilization are essentially sound. Mind, All over North Carolina the cause of I do not say the remedies are sound, but the indictments are true.

"There are clouds on the social hor zon already bigger than a man's hand, foretelling changes of which no one is wise enough to predict the end. present tendencies continue it will not be long before the men whose business it is to communicate ideas will be gagged by those who publish ideas, and the publishers will be shackled by makers of paper, and the paper manufacturers will be held up by the trans portation lines, and the transportation corporations by the producers of steel and the steel industries by the coal op-We learn from press dispatches that erators, and the coal miners by the oil producers, and the oil magnates by the stove makers, and the cook stove men who made these combinations are shadows. These very business men who claim to have a monopoly of practical 'horse sense' have involved them selves and all of us in a grim tragedy. They are asked in a quiet way how it | Francisco, Minneapolis, Cleveland, is all going to end. Whether they repassing into the eclipse of universal study of the new San Francisco The march of human progress is getting reduced to marking time in the The experiments of the "initiative" lock step of capital's chain gang. It and the "refendum," for which the would make indefinitely more for hu man weal if every dollar of wealth was cleared off the earth, if we could and justice and love and faith, than to be led much further into the devil's dance of capitalism."

This is very strong language-too strong to suit Rockfeller & Co. Prof. Small will doubtless keep silent here after or share the fate of Profs. Andrews of Brown University, Commons of Syracuse, Ely of Johns Hop kins, Adams of Cornell, and others Mark the prediction

DR. HILLIS AND THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS.

The Charlotte Observer a few Sun days ago made some rather cutting Hillis, who has just gone from Chicago to New York to succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor of Plymouth church. Among other things it said, after re ferring to Dr. Hillis' "Iwentieth Cen-

tury Sermons:" place, but that place is not the pulpit. Not long ago, Mr. Henry Watterson, in Tae Louisville Courier Journal, said that as far as his paper had any con nection with religion, it would advo cate 'the preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified.' The Observer, in the midst of the rushing, feverish, iconoclastic times we live in, when the teachings of the forefathers, in relig ion, statecraft and all else, are regarded cial institutions in their clutches, what as old wives' fables, does not hesitate

learned 'at the mchaer's knee, is new enough still. The world does not need 20th century sermons.' It had better cling to the 19th and the 18th and the 17th century sermons, and better still, to the 3rd and 2nd century sermons. and best of all to the 1st century ser mons. As chaff which the wind driveth away, so are literary essays by the side of the teaching of Paul on Mar's Hill, Peter on the day of Pentecost, and the Sermon on the Mount."

The Observer seems to be right itself but it evidently misunderstands Dr. Hillis. We are sure it will flad noth ing incompatible with "the faith of the fathers" in the following trenchant lines from his pen. We find them in the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal:

"Often unhappiness and discontent spring from skepticism. Parhaps our age has been playing the part of the gay and foolish prodigal who left his home of luxury and comfort to go forth to wander in the desert, and now, becoming conscious of its misery, it is coming to itself. To each prophet of unbelief our era has gone in turn, and now, disgusted, men turn wearily away from all. Already the atheistic volumes are relegated to the top shelf and are thick with dust. Having eaten the crumbs that fell from the table of positivism, man finds himself gaunt, tamished. Society is equally tired of the philosophy that made man crawl up out of the ocza and slime of the ocean. Secularism has ripened only the apples of Sodom, leaving ashes and soot in the mouth. Romanes, Fiske and James seem interested in agnostic ism no longer. On a cold January day Morlais Jones saw a pet monkey climb into a chair before a picture of a blazing fire and there try to warm its shivering paws. Our generation has found out that materialism, secular ism and agnosticism are painted fire. and the cold chill of discontent has crept over the soul. Recalling his skeptical period, Matthew Arnold likened himself to the Greek who stood in the ancient temple with mournful awe and bitter tears looking down upon his gods tallen from their pedes tals. When God goes, gloom, sadness and depression come. The fact is, man is made for God, and unquiet is his heart until it rests in Him. Man can never forget the eplendor of the palace in which he was reared and the glories of that paradise in which he yet may roam. The vision of that which he has been discontents him with the tawdry philosophies, with their lack of dignity, reserve and noble futurity. Make man an animal, his end pleasure, his guide selfishness, and Job's words come to mind: 'I have said to corruption, Thou art my father; to the worm, Thou art my mother, and my sister."

The American Monthly Roview of space to a survey of recent develop ments in American cities. The editor comments on the re-election of Mayor Carter Harrison in Chicago, on Mayor Jones' remarkable triumph in Toledo, on the Detroit project for municipal ownership of the street railways, and on the general situation in Boston, San Denver, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittscharter, is full of suggestions for municipal reformers in other cities. new charter provides, will be watched with intense interest.

A SPLENDID VESSEL WITH A SPLENDID RECORD.

fired the first shot in Dawey's cele brated battle of Manila Bay a year ago, anchored in North Carolina waters for among them, visited this worthy nameat anchor near Southport. The Ral of the Spanish American war, also has the honor of having fired the last shot of that war. According to Capt. just after the signing of the peace pro tocol, but before news of that event reached Manila. It was therefore the last battle of the war. When at the close of the battle the signal order "Literature is well enough in its "cease firing," was given, the R leigh's officers though knowing perfectly well the significance of the order, went through the formality of deciphering it, and managed to get in one or two extra shots while this was in progress. As the other boats read the signal at sight and promptly ceased firing, the Ruleigh came out of the war with the rare destinction of having fired the first snot in the first great battle and the last shot in the last battle of a great war.

No wonder the Raleigh has excited the vessels, for that matter-and is the Courier Journal. The old story, first pride of our city.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Prof. Frank Parsons, professor in Boston University School of Law, one of the foremost economic authorities of our time, writes:

Is self government right? If so, the referendum and initiative follow. I believe in self government for the sake of justice, safety, manhood, education, development, and therefore I be lieve in the referendum, the most promising means of enabling the people to exert more real and effective control over legislation, whereby we may hope to secure a more perfect government by and for the people.

Direct legislation means simply an actual instead ol a mere theoretic sovereignity of the people. We are governed to day, not by democracy, but by an elective aristocracy holding for a term. The people are sovereign only at the moment of the election—the men they elect become their masters for one, two, four, six years, as the case may be. Self-government is one thing-the choosing of the men who are to govern you is a very different thing. A child may choose its guardian; a slave might be given a voice in the selection of his masters and yet be absolutely subject to his dominion after the choice were made.

Power will be used in the interests of the possessor. If the power of gov ernment is to be used in the interests of the people they must have continu ous and efective possession of the gov ernment. We call our legislators 'agents" and the people their "principal"— queer agents who can give away their principal's property despite his protest, and are not respors ble to him during their term of service; queer principal that cannot veto bis 'agents'" plans, no matter how much he objects to them nor instructs his agents what to do whenever he sees fit, nor discharge said agents when they refuse to carry out his orders; queer principal who has to obey the commands of his "agents," instead of giv

ing them orders. Legislatures and city councils not infrequently submit to the people ques tions of importance on which they wish to enact an honest law, but they never subit a franchise steal to the peo ple; when they are acting from honest motives they often find the referendum very helpful in coming to a wise and just conclusion, but when they are acting from corrupt and selfish mo tives they have no use for the referen dum. Valuable gas, electric light, and street railway franchise would not be given away to lobbying corporations if we had the referendum.

THE TRUTH ABOUT VACCINA-TION.

In a recent lecture delivered at Rome and reported in the London Lancet, Dr. B zzezzero made a deep impres sion by bis summing up of the argu ment of vaccination. He said:

in great measure the demands of hygiene, having in consequece of the ca lamitious smallpox epidemic of 1870-71 enacted the law of 1874, which 'makes vaccination obligatory in the with National elections, State issues first year of life, and revaccination also obligatory at the tenth year.' What was the result?

having in 1871 lost 143,000 lives by fairs entirely separate from National smallpox, she found by her law of 1874 questions it would be well to arrange the mortality diminishes so rapidly that county elections should also never that to day the disease numbers only fall on National election days. In this 116 victims a year. These cases, more way counties as well as the State at over, occur almost exclusively in towns large would be greatly advantaged. on her frontier.

The famous cruiser, Raleigh, which does not protect from smallpox, of two years, and placing the first elec we ought to find in smallpox tion under the new plan on an old friend and said: "I'se got a little epidemics that the disease difuses itself in the well-vaccinated and congressional elections will always get shet of; what's the price of intrust the first time last week. A number of no less than in the non vacci- in the next century fall on even years, now?" "O," said the merchant, "I citizens of Raleigh and other North nated countries. But it is not so. In Carolina towns, ye associate editor 1870-71, during the Franco German eral questions entirely apart. war, the two peoples inter penetrated criticisms aimed at Rev. Newell D wight | Coghlan's story, it occurred this way: | deaths by it, while the German army breathing the same air, the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded. having been revaccinated, had not a single case."

MAJ. GUTHRIE ON THE AMEND-MENT.

Mej. William A. Guthrie, of Darham, a pamphlet entitled the "Opinion of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina." Maj. Guthrie was the nominee of the Popu the State.

"Without any definite preconceived | change proposed."

opinion beforehand, my investigation of the subj cs has led me to the irre sistible conclusion that the proposed Amendment, if adopted, would not be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and further, that even if the 5th Section (which is the contro verted one) were unconstitutional, and should be so declared by the courts, the Amendment in its entirety is so construct d that it would have to stand or fall as a whole. The reasons for my conclusion are set forth in the follow ing article, which I have written for publication in answer to the foregoing inquiries.

"As to the State policy of adopting the proposed Constitutional Amend ment. I am fully convinced, by thirty years' past observation and familiarity with current political events and present political conditions in North Caro lina, that the future progress and material development, lasting peace and and good order of society, prosperity and happiness of all races, and classes to day?" of citizens, including men, women and children within our Sate, would be promoted by the adoption of the pro posed Amendment, and so believing, My friends are awlways wurkin' sump. with the lights before me, I shall feel thin' new on me an' not lettin' me it a patriotic duty to vote at the next know erbout it. I see they've bin in election in favor of the proposed Amendment, and I hope to see at least a majority of the voters of the State take the same view of the matter."

DIVORCE STATE FROM NATION-AL POLITICS.

In a very timely article on the subject of too frequent elections, the Austin Statesman says: 'Could not electiens be better acranged to keep separate National and State affairs? As But, of course, we are actin' frum patrithe schedule is now arranged in Texas otick motives pure an' simple-fer the every two years we must vote for our gude ov the State. I've a noshun ter Congressmen along with our State offi cials. And then every four years we Dewey shoot at me with hiz whole mix in the presidential election along | fleet. Gudebye." with congressional and State affairs. Do we get the best results from such a plan? We believe not. "Yet, it could be easily arranged so

that our State elections would be en tirely dis associated from our National elections and it should be done. For really the questions involved in the two classes of elections are so entirely dissimilar that the elections should never occur on the same day. The choice of Congressmen or a President should not be it fluenced by local State issues and certainly the rule would work to best advantage when reversed. We do not believe a man's views on National questions should interfere with his election for governor of a State, if in all ways he is peculiarly fitted to conduct the affairs of that State better than his opponent or most any other man who could be selected for gover nor. Nor do we think the views of a governor as to any particular candidate for Congress should have a decid ing effect in the choice of a congress man, but that the congressional candi date's standing on National questions "Germany stands alone in fulfilling and his peculiar fitness for the office should be the dominating test.

"By putting the election of our gov ernor and other State officials upon years when they could never conflict could then be discussed absolutely by themselves and the State would be greatly the gainer by the change. Also "With a population of 50,000,000, as part of a plan to keep a State's af And both these results could be accom-"If it were true," continued Prof. plished by making the terms of our Bizzezzero, "that a good vaccination State and county officer four instead year in the next century. Presidential mattah o' fifty dollars that I want to and thus we can keep State and Fed

sake of our capital city, while she lay each other, the German having its civil of our State and county officials from dollars said: "Here's your intrust, population vaccinated optionally, but two to four years has more advantages boss, an' I'd like fer yer to keep the eigh, not content with firing the first its army completely revaccinated, while than possible disadvantages. Possibly money fer me anudder year." "But," siot in the first really great battle the French (population and army then we would be far more careful in said the merchant, "I'm the one to pay alike) were vaccinated perfunctorily. the election of all such officers and a the interest, not you, and here's the Both were attacked by smallpox; but plan could be devised to keep them money." the French army numbered 23 000 strictly to their duty, or removal would quickly follow. As to State affairs we astonished depositor. "Is that what Manila as our readers know was taken had only 278; and in the same tent, see at least one specially potent reason why four years would be a better length of term. For this would tend to further take the management of all our eleemosynary institutions out of politics. It is a shame that civil ser vice rules do not absolutely apply to them, but as long as they do not, then so much more the necesssity that the We have received from the author. greatest care should be taken in the selection of those in control of them and that their term of office should be ror of the Sam Hose affair would do a Lawyer on the Constitutionality of as long as possible. Bu; outside of a question of all detail in working out ton riots. the plan it certainly must be evident it would be far better to so arrange our list party for Governor in 1896 and is elections as that State elections would known as one of the ablest lawyers in | be entirely separate from the National events. We cannot better inaugurate Mej Guthrie writes in the preface: the new century than by making the



At Their Old Tricks -The Major Finds That His Spoon is Bottom Upwards When it Rains Much.

B .- "Hello! Mr. Editor." R .- "Hello! Major. Anything excit.

ing out in your neck o' the woods B.-"Well, not much. I'm a little

exsited myself over the way things are goin' on in Raleigh. I'm mad, too Raleigh tryin' ter git inter the Agricultural Department by main strength an' awkwardness. If I'd a knowed that a great game wuz goin' on I'd a bin there an' tried ter grab somethin' myself. I'd a took choice ov anything frum the Governorship down an's tried ter break in an' capture it. We fellers don't want any pie, but we will go furder an' do more things ter git pie than any set ov men in creashion. go ter the Paillipine Islands an' let

NEWSPAPERS NOT NOVELS

We believe that Aunt Jennie or some other Progressive Farmer correspondent has expressed the opinion that the yellow journals, the sensational, scandal loving newsapers are doing more to corrupt morals than all bad novels combined. And why? An answer is given in the following poragraph from the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal: "I know a woman who burned up a copy of a novel that had been given her because she feared its moral tone might demoralize her sons, who at the same time were devouring daily certain sensational newspapers. This is what I call lack of discrimination." And it was.

We have been asked to give our readers the cost of the late General Assembly. We learn from the State Treasury Department that warrants have been paid amounting as follows:

Mileage and per diem Senate Mileage and per diem House Senate employees..... 7 311 1 House employees..... 9 521 9 General Assembly contingences 4 047 58

the oyster fraud manipu lators\$ 1,983 4 And the total amount so far paid is......\$69 986 93

Add to this the donation

made by approgriation to

PROPOS OF "POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS."

It is related of a negro who had the princely sum of fifty dollars in his possession that he called upon a merchant can make it six per cent."

A year later the colored capitalisi "And this lengthening of the terms called again, and handing out three

"Fo' de Lawd's sake!" exclaimed the intrust is? I s'posed it was what I had to pay you fer takin' keer o' my money."

Few people have this kind of ignorance regarding interest, but all appre ciate the advantages of having an ao solutely safe place in which to deposit their surplus funds

Some of our North Carolina friends who have gone into fits over the horwell to read the story of the Wilming.

The State Dental Association met last week at Raleigh. Twenty four sp plicants for license to practice dentistry were examined and 23 passed.

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